

SPORTS

Challenger finals

The women's challenger chess final in Sochi is becoming more and more intriguing. The gap between the leader, Irina Levitina from Leningrad, and Lydia Semyonova from Kiev, has shrunk to one point at 3.5-2.5. After five games in the men's match in Vilnius between Gari Kasparov from Baku, and Muscovite Vasily Smyslov, the score was 3.5-1.5.

Draughts match

The fourth round of the Polish draughts championship, between Hama Wiersma of Holland and Vadim Viny of the USSR ended in a draw. The world champion, Wiersma leads by 2.5 to 1.5.

ACCURATE ARROWS

Two world archery records have been set at the all-Union competition in Uzbekistan by Lyudmila Arzhankova, from the Ukrainian team. In the 60 m event she scored 338 points. She beat another world record in the M-1 exercise, where she picked up 1,325 points.

However, she finished second all-round, totalling 2,613 points. This is one point less than Natalya Buluzova, of Moscow, with Zelniso Rustamova, of Dushanbe, in third place with 2,565 points.

The Namagan shooting range proved lucky for Igor Prokopy, of Lvov. In the 30 m event he repeated the USSR record of 702 points. He also won first place in the M-2 exercise with 2,587 points. Second place was won by Yuri Leontyev, of Cheboksary, with 2,558 points and Vladimir Yeliseyev, of Chita, took third with 2,551 points.

Success for Cameroon

The African football cup has proved once again that the sport is making good progress on the continent.

In the final match of the tournament Cameroon beat Nigeria 2-1. Cameroon, who participated in the 1982 world cup in Spain, was considered a strong favourite before the tournament began but had to struggle to win it. In the game against Nigeria they had to spend most of their time in defence and success came to them only through last counter-attacks.

Algeria placed third.



These photographs, taken at the Palace of Young Pioneers on Lenin Hills, where since 1985 an Olympic reserve sports school for young children has been in existence. One of its departmental teams, 350 young girls, aged from 7 to 18, for rhythmic gymnastics.

Photo by Alexei Dilyukin

Everything to be decided in Oslo

After Pirmin Zurbriggen, of Switzerland, took the men's world Alpine skiing cup, many observers hastened to predict that his compatriot Erika Hess had as good as secured the female title, with some news agencies like West Germany's DPA even carrying an interview with the "holder" of the "Crystal Globe".

But the Zwiesel stage in West Germany totally confused the picture. First, Hess' main rival Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein,

won the special slalom there (the leader came in only sixth and added no points to her standings), and then America's Tamara McKinney won the giant slalom on the next day. Erika Hess, who finished second, and Hanni Wenzel, who came in eighth, held their own, with 247 points, going to the former, and 238 to Wenzel. Hess took the small globe for the giant slalom with 115 points.

The special slalom in Oslo will now decide everything.

Anna Kondrashova walks off with silver medal

(Continued from page 1)

women normally go on to win the world championship. But this time a sensation occurred in the pairs, which has disheartened fans of Yelena and Oleg. Having captured the lead after the short programme they failed to keep it and ultimately came second.

Hosts, Barbara Underhill and Paul Marini, became the world champions. Though they by no

means showed their most complex free programme, they skated in a relaxed manner and with ease—and with much home support—which had, in all likelihood, some impact on the judges.

The noted GDR pair of Sabine Baeys and Tessa Thierbach came third and Olympic bronze medalists. Larisa Seleznyova and Oleg Makarov, of the USSR, fourth.

European football day

Last Wednesday the top European teams met in the second round of the quarter-final games in all three cups.

In the European Champions Cup the most goals were scored in the game between Portugal's Benfica and England's Liverpool. Liverpool won 4-1. Roma, Italy's champions, lost 1-2 in Berlin to a local team, Dynamo, but it qualified on the strength of an earlier 3-0 win. The other semi-finalists are Scotland's Dundee United, who beat Austria's Rapid 1-0, and Romania's Dynamo, which scored a similar win over Minsk Dynamo (USSR).

In the Cup Winners Cup Barcelona (Spain) made a surprisingly poor showing, losing 0-3 to England's Manchester United.

Scotland's Aberdeen drew 1-1 with Borussia Dortmund (Germany) in the UEFA Cup. In the UEFA Cup, Spartak failed to convert from the first-leg game against Anderlecht by winning 1-0 and dropping out. England provided two goals: Tottenham drew 2-2 with Austria's Austria and Nottingham Forest tied 1-1. Sturm of Austria, Yugoslav Hajduk defeated Sparta of Czechoslovakia, 2-0.

AMERICANS WANT MONEY IN ADVANCE

Organizers of the Los Angeles Olympics have been criticized by Silvio de Padilla, President of the Brazilian Olympic Committee. Speaking in Rio de Janeiro, he stressed that many actions taken by the Los Angeles Organizing Committee in the United States run contrary to the spirit of the Games, and to the principles of the Olympic Charter.

Among other things, he pointed out that the US Olympic Committee has demanded, five

months before the Games, due to visit, a very high fee for the entire Brazilian delegation to stay in Los Angeles. The delegation was only to consist of two members. It had not been for the government. Brazil has had to refuse to participate in the 1984 Games, latest, asking that previous delegation paid their expenses when going to the country.

Will the Argentinians go to Los Angeles?

Argentina will possibly have to abandon its plans to take part in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles for financial reasons.

A spokesman for the National Juio Federation, Saikis Kaloglian is reported by the France-Presse news agency as saying that

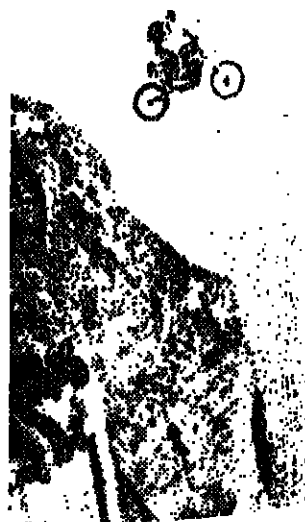
shortages of funds are the main reason for the organization of federal work.

If these difficulties are involved in the near future, explained, Argentina will send its athletes to the Games (USA) due to the pressure.

OF INTEREST

A lucky escape

This accident happened to stuntman, Alain Pélouir, France, who decided to parachute from a height of 362 metres on a motorbike in Cote d'Azur, not far from Marseille. Having picked up speed, he jumped with his motorbike off a cliff at 120 kilometres per hour. He opened his parachute and was about to splash down, when the wind from the sea blew him against the rocks. Alain escaped with broken legs and arms.



TOWARDS HIGHER POTENTIALS FOR FARMING INDUSTRY

The Party regards its concern over the development of agriculture as both an economic and top priority socio-political task. We proceed from the fact that a highly developed and effectively functioning agro-industrial complex is the necessary prerequisite for further growth in the material well-being of the nation, and for a more efficient national economy as a whole. The Party and the Soviet Government have consistently kept an eye on the problems involved in the development of agriculture and related industries. These are what huge investments and material resources are channelled into. This was said by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Konstantin Chernenko, at the address of the opening of the all-Union economic meeting on the agro-industrial complex.

Convinced on a decision taken by the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, it was opened in Moscow on March 26, at the Grand Kremlin Palace. Taking part are first secretaries and secretaries of the CPSU central committees of the Union republics, of territory and regional Party committees, vice-chairmen of the councils of ministers of the Union republics who chair the agro-industrial complex commissions, chairmen of the councils of territory, regional and district agro-industrial associations, scientists, management and economists.

Having advanced a broad programme for improving the well-being of the Soviet people, the 26th CPSU Congress put in the foreground the task of improving food supplies to the population. It was effectively materialized in the Food Pro-

gramme, now being implemented in the USSR, which forms an important part of the Party's economic strategy at the current stage. The Food Programme will remain central to the current ten-year period, both economically and politically. The main emphasis is being given to more efficient use of potential that has been built up in agriculture and to a full-scale pay back of the resources that have been channelled into the development of the agro-industrial complex.

So the participants in the above meeting in Moscow have gathered to sum up the results already obtained in the implementation of the Food Programme and the related issues of vital importance for the country.

The subject report, "On the tasks of Party, Soviet and economic authorities aimed at raising the cost efficiency of agriculture and other branches of the agro-industrial complex" was made by the Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, who was warmly greeted by all those present.

Ethiopia desires cooperation and trust

Addis Ababa. The present political situation in the world is causing serious concern to the African states, declared Chairman of the Organization for African Unity (OAU) leader of Socialist Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam. During his visit to Moscow, he stressed that in light of existing conditions the OAU is taking the necessary measures to solve the political problems facing Africa. It calls on the African states to fully assist the national liberation movements on the continent and to lead the struggle for the final eradication of racism and colonialism in Africa.

Talking on the situation in the Horn of Africa, Mengistu Haile Mariam noted that Ethiopia had conducted and will continue to conduct a policy of peace and constructive cooperation

with all the neighbouring states in the name of strengthening mutual understanding and trust. The time has come for all the countries in the region to demonstrate their desire for progress, peace, and cooperation, he emphasized.

At the same time, the Ethiopian leader pointed out that the development of good-neighbourly relations in the Horn of Africa is prevented by the "erroneous position of some governments" and intrigues by the forces of imperialism. Completely ignoring the efforts made for strengthening peace and security in the region, these forces continue to unleash wars, and practise expansionism and aggression. This warring position represents the main reason why lasting peace had not triumphed in this part of Africa.

Nicaraguans on the alert

Managua. The actions of US imperialism have become increasingly more hostile and aggressive. The USA, which has pushed Central America with military and military equipment, has all the means to escalate its intrigues against the people of Nicaragua and El Salvador, including direct invasion of these countries.

This was noted in an address to the people of Nicaragua in Managua by the 3rd session of the Sandinista Assembly of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front.

The address points out that the present threatening situation prevailing as a result of increasing US aggressiveness puts forward demands on the Nicaraguans to increase vigilance and improve organization. The Sandinista National Liberation Front stresses the need to strengthen the political and economic transformations of the revolutionary government. The elections should demonstrate

the popular support for the country's policy aimed at the defence of Nicaraguan sovereignty and independence.



People's militia are helping the Sandinista People's Army to eliminate bandits and patrol villages and mountainous areas. Many women and teenagers are among the militia members.

Round the Soviet Union

● A YEARLY NATIONWIDE MEDICAL CHECK FOR ITS 272,500,000 POPULATION IS TO BE INSTITUTED IN THE SOVIET UNION, AS A RESULT OF DISCUSSIONS AT THE USSR ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES' LATEST SESSION. The country's extensive network of hospitals, health centres, clinics and other establishments, staffed by over a million doctors and some three million paramedical personnel, is an impressive basis for implementing the programme.

● AN ELEMENTARY COMPUTER LANGUAGE, TO BE TAUGHT TO SCHOOLCHILDREN MAKING THEIR FIRST CONTACT WITH COMPUTERS, HAS BEEN DEVELOPED AT THE SIBERIAN BRANCH OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. The new language has been put on the curriculum of a school in Novosibirsk.

● BAM CONSTRUCTION WORKERS ARE CUTTING FOUR TUNNELS MORE THAN NECESSARY AS THEY BUILD THIS RAILWAY ACROSS SIBERIA. They are doing it to keep the railway as far away as possible from Lake Balkal, an area of outstanding natural beauty.



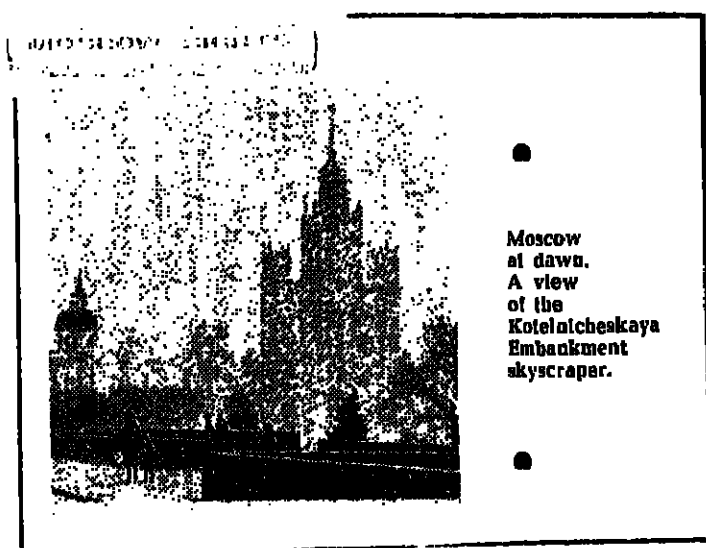
School vacations now on

The photo shows a group of Moscow schoolchildren in conversation with popular children's writer Anatoly Alexin, who, together with many of his col-

leagues, is attending the national literature holiday "The Book Week" for children and youth, held for the 40th time during the spring school vacations. As always, they started on March 24 and will last a full week.

Scores of thousands of children will go hiking and visiting their friends all over the country. Many children from the Ural, Siberia, Byelorussia, Moldavia, Latvia and Armenia, among them winners of the nationwide children's drawing show-competition "Let Peace Triumph Forever", will arrive in Moscow, while dozens of thousands of youthful Muscovites will go on a trip around the country.

One of the focal points of the vacation is the all-Union music week for children and youth opened in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan. Taking part in it are choirs and young performers who will also get together with many composers.



Moscow at dawn. A view of the Kotelnicheskaya Embankment skyscraper.

FACTS and EVENTS

● A critical situation has arisen in Central America due to US actions, stressed Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and coordinator of the ruling council of the Government of National Reconstruction. The sending of American warships and ground troops to Central America, he noted, leads to an escalation of the danger of direct military intervention by the USA in Nicaragua and El Salvador and undermines the process of a peaceful settlement started on the initiative of the "Contadora group".

● Terrorists of the so-called Mozambican national resistance, financed by South Africa, have committed a new bandit incursion. An armed group of bandits attacked a column of trucks in northern Mozambique. Ten Mozambican soldiers were killed as a result of this terrorist act.



A BIG WELCOME FOR BIG GYMNASTICS!

The traditional international tournament for the prize offered by "Moscow News" opens on March 30 in Moscow in the Palace of Sport at the Lenin Central Stadium.

The three-day competition will determine the winners of the chief prizes for the free overall programme and the strongest in the individual events for both men and women.

Apart from the prizes of the newspaper and the USSR Gymnastic Federation, there will also be special prizes from the USSR Olympic Committee, V/O Mezhnunarodnaya Kniga, Sport, Iolo and the magazine "World Gymnastics".

Preliminary figures show that 27 countries have confirmed

their participation: Bulgaria, Britain, Hungary, the GDR, Denmark, India, Spain, Italy, Canada, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, China, Cuba, Morocco, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, San Marino, Syria, Tunisia, Finland, France, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Japan and the Soviet Union. All in all, some 200 participants, coaches, judges and specialists are expected.

The Soviet gymnasts will use the contest as one of the most important stages of preparation for the Olympics and the European junior championship. The teams' leaders are the experienced Yuri Korolyov (the won the newspaper's main prize in 1981) and national cup-83 holder.

(Continued on page 8)



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Peace relay in Japan

Tokyo. A massive peace relay of nuclear-free towns and cities in Japan has set out from the town of Hiwasa in the northwest of the island of Shikoku. Under slogans denouncing the deployment of the American cruise missiles in the Far East the participants of this super-marathon will march through 900 villages, towns and cities, which have declared themselves nuclear-free zones. To seek to give a new impetus to the movement for nuclear-free towns which have to become strong-points in the struggle for peace in our country, Shigeki Kitamura, the organizer of the marathon, and member of the municipal assembly of Hiwasa, declared to journalists.

As was reported by a spokesman for the All-Japan Council Against Tomahawks, an organization set up at the beginning

of this year and incorporating 75 anti-war organizations within its ranks the peace relay will arrive in the central areas of Japan in May — beginning of June this year, when the Pentagon plans to fit ships of the Seventh American Fleet with nuclear cruise missiles.

The nuclear-free cities' movement is gathering momentum in Japan whose inhabitants are seeking strict nuclear-free status for the country. The decision taken by the municipal assembly of Kobe port to close its harbour to American warships with lethal cargo on board, has caused widespread comment here. Despite counter-action from the authorities, a broad campaign is now underway in Tokyo to collect signatures to a declaration demanding that Japanese capital be declared a nuclear-free zone.

ADMISSIONS OF FORMER POL POT MEN

Phnom Penh. Testimony of the groundlessness of the slanderous Western propaganda inventions about the growing strength of so-called "democratic Kampuchea" has been given at a press conference here by former Pol Pot soldiers who have voluntarily gone over to the side of the Kampuchean revolution.

Terror, violence and cruel punishment for any misconduct are characteristic of life in the Pol Pot gangs, which have entrenched themselves in Thailand, said former Pol Pot soldier Siam Saret. Five years ago, when the Khmers of the People's Revolutionary Army were forcing the Pol Pot gangs to retreat in the direction of Thailand, Siam Saret, then a young peasant, was carried off by them.

The entire Pol Pot soldiery lives in fear of severe punishment for the slightest disobedience to orders. Each soldier is shadowed, and the chief of a group will immediately give orders to have the soldier liquidated, if it seems to him that the latter is insufficiently "active" in carrying out gangster raids on the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Especially cruel punishment is meted out to those who decide to return to their native land and redeem their guilt before the people by honest labour. In such cases not only the soldier himself, but his entire family are killed.

At the present time, panic reigns in the camp of the Khmer reactionaries, says Siam Saret. Different groupings torn by internal strife engage in armed clashes. The gangster-style attacks aimed against the Kampuchean people have been repulsed by the armed forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.



Guess what I'll give you for looting Nicaragua!

Drawing by Konstantin Rybakov

FACTS and EVENTS

Libya has demanded the convening of a UN Security Council meeting to discuss the situation which has arisen as a result of US threats against it. The memorandum of the people's bureau on Libya's foreign links notes that the dispatch of American AWACS planes and a squadron of jet fighters to Egypt represents a preparation for a direct US aggression against Libya.

Eight years in prison cells have failed to crush the will and silence of the voice of "people's

general", Liber Seregni, leader of the anti-imperialist coalition, the broad front of Uruguay. The release of the patriot is a great victory for the country's democratic forces, which was scored with the support of a broad campaign of international solidarity, stresses the Cuban "Granma" paper.

12.9 million factory and office workers in the Common Market countries were unemployed as at the beginning of March. The average level of unemployment for the European Economic Community, as reported by the Commission of the European Communities, was 11.5 per cent. By comparison to February, 1983, the number of jobless has gone up on average by 5.5 per cent.

character, as is made evident by the UNESCO incident quoted above. The State Department report on the activities of this international UN organization dealing with education, science and culture, actually puts forward an ultimatum. What is needed is radical and substantial structural reform in order that UNESCO activity be made to correspond to the interests of the United States, such is the gist of the report.

What alternative can America offer to the streamlined mechanism of international cooperation that has been successfully operating for over 38 years? Its "programme of democracy and public diplomacy", of course, USA, the US Information Agency, which is in charge of the programme, is brooding over it like a hen that has just laid a golden egg. This is why the USA 1985 budget totalling \$49 million dollars is almost twice as large as the US contributions to the UN and UNESCO taken together.

This infamous programme has a clear-cut aim: unceremonious interference into the internal affairs of other countries, including the creation there of "fifth columns" and forced adoption of the "American way of life". It stands to reason that the "Reagan scale" will be widely used in the process. But should these present at any international forum be asked to choose between UNESCO and USA, the USA will again find itself in a significant minority.

The global imperial ambitions, according to which the USA is called upon to rule the world, are acquiring an ever more open

RESPONSE ISRAEL: THE FALL OF 'THE HOUSE OF SHAMIR'

The Yitzhak Shamir government has eventually got what it earned in every respect: early parliamentary elections. With the withdrawal of the Likud party from the government coalition the balance of power has changed in favour of the opposition, which has at last got through a no-confidence vote.

The two main reasons for the collapse of the Likud coalition are Lebanon and the war. The overwhelming majority of Israelis today realize that the 1982 aggression in Lebanon, a trap into which they have been pulled by Begin, Shamir, and Sharon. The price of admission is known: several thousand million dollars for the war in Lebanon, plus 354 million every day for the maintenance of occupation troops.

Hundreds of Israeli soldiers have been killed and wounded in the cessation of active operations as a result of the change of the Lebanese guerrilla course, the primary goal of Zionist leaders has been reached — the south of Lebanon has been captured, but their political goals have collapsed. The ROK, though in a difficult position, still withholds and continues to receive wide recognition in the world, and support from 50 per cent of the population of occupied West Bank and Gaza.

As for economics, everything is bad. Inflation last year rose almost 200 per cent, and at present, in the estimation of the French press, threatens 300, or even the 400 per cent mark. A huge blow to the state government has been dealt by the state government. Living standards are falling. This drop is even planned basis — in the present yearly budget it is determined at 9-10 per cent.

The fall of "The House of Shamir" — is an inescapable result of the bankrupt policy of the Israeli extremists. The Likud's burst, but will relief come? The Labour Party which, according to the opinion polls, has nearly doubled its support, has moved strongly to the right during the past year. At the same time, Likud does not intend to give up its leadership in the autumn parliamentary election without a battle. It has not been ruled out that in an attempt to "save points" from the voters, Likud will make some vote-buying moves in the economic sphere.

Thus far only Likud has not over the chair of the Israeli premier.

CENTCOM CASTS ITS NET EVEN WIDER

Delhi. Pakistan has taken another step towards increasing its troops with the US "aid" deployment force "CENTCOM" in the Persian Gulf zone. A central command of the Pakistan air force has been set up in Sargodha where the new fighter-bombers, supplied by the USA, are deployed. The command's task is to maintain contact with the US Central Command (Centcom) and to coordinate military operations with US troops. As a result, Pakistan falls within the CENTCOM's sphere of operations.

FACTS and EVENTS

The common grave of freedom fighters in Zimbabwe recently found close to an army shooting ground outside the town of Rusape, is far from the only one in the country, said the republic's Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Nathan Shamuyarira. Information supplied lately by many citizens is evidence that the racists have repeatedly made such killings of Zimbabwean patriots.

Racist authorities in South Africa are planning to forcibly evict over 600,000 Africans from Natal province to be relocated in banishment—a reservation area created by Pretoria to isolate the country's native population. The spokesman for the South African Council of Churches, D. Harley, told a press conference in Durban, that in the area of the town of Ladysmith, over 100,000 Africans, who refused to move out, were deported by special police units.

ULTRA-RIGHT SUPPORT REAGAN

Tokyo. Gangs of Japanese ultras are recruiting "volunteers" to take part in Ronald Reagan's election campaign. The president hopes to stay on in the White House for yet another term. According to the "Shokai Shimpo" newspaper, at a conference of terrorist group leaders of the so-called "International League for Victory Over Communism" which took place here, it was decided to send 1,500 crack storm-troopers overseas as an urgent priority to help the leader of the "World Crusade Against the Reds". The sacred ideals of freedom will be jeopardized if some soft-hearted liberal is elected in place of our friend Ronald Reagan, the gathering was told by the "general secretary" of this league Tatsuo Kase, who gained fame by masterminding the beating up of active anti-war campaigners.

CONFERENCE ON 'ACID RAIN'

Ottawa. A conference of the ministers for the environment of ten Western nations—Canada, Austria, Holland, Denmark, Norway, France, West Germany, Finland, Sweden and Switzerland—has been held in the Canadian capital. Those present spoke out in favour of active international cooperation to prevent discharges of harmful industrial waste into the atmosphere. A declaration signed at the conference sets the target of achieving in the next ten years a sharp decrease in discharges of sulphur dioxide and nitric oxide into the atmosphere. These chemical compounds fall on the earth with atmospheric precipitation in the form of "acid rain", which has long been a serious problem for the "country of maple leaf". Pollution of the atmosphere does tremendous harm in the economy and natural

BOOKS BY MARK TWAIN BANNED

New York. "Banned Books" reads the poster at the entrance to the exhibition hall. On the stands are works by well-known authors, books that are very popular in the USA and abroad. Every cover bears the word "banned". Displayed at this travelling exhibition now to be seen in Jericho, New York, USA, are works of literature banned by witch-burners in hundreds of



The bloodshed in Lebanon continues. This woman has lost both her sons.

Photo UPI/TASS

DRUG ADDICTS AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS

London. According to press information, one-third of all American servicemen in Europe — 31.4 per cent — regularly use narcotics. Among the rank-and-file American military personnel in Europe this number is even higher — 40 per cent.

The West Europeans are increasingly worried by the fact that many soldiers from across the Atlantic are using them during their spells of duty and when carrying out service linked with atomic weapons. On the territory of Britain alone 30 thousand soldiers from the United States are billeted at 100 military bases. Under their control are cruise missiles, planes and submarines with nuclear weapons on board.

According to "The Times", hardly a day passes by when the command of the US troops in Britain do not remove an American soldier from duty for the use of narcotics, including those who are immediately connected with nuclear weapons. Quite recently, at the air force base in Greenham Common in the county of Berkshire where the first American cruise missiles were deployed, 14 soldiers were consecutively expelled from the armed forces for using narcotic substances. According to the latest available statistics, this fate befell 455 American servicemen during 1983.

Science and technology

TOMBS FOUND NEAR SAQQARAH

Five tombs from the times of Ramses II have been discovered by Egyptian archaeologists during excavations in the area of Saqqarah south of Cairo. The tombs are built out of stone blocks each weighing half a tonne and decorated with intricate carvings. Scientists believe that the tombs contain mummies of Ramses' relatives including the chief military commander, the treasurer, and the pharaoh's personal scribe. According to the newspaper, "Al

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

CONSTRUCTIVE APPROACH

Commenting on the talks in Havana between the Cuban leader, Fidel Castro and J. Eduardo dos Santos, Chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party, PRAVDA writes:

Having realized that it cannot break the unity of the front-line states or make them abandon their support for the national liberation movements, the South Africans are now trying different tactics. Pretoria is presenting itself in the guise of a "peace-maker". It has signed an agreement with Mozambique and has announced the withdrawal of its troops from Angola under the supervision of a bilateral Angolan-South African commission.

However, while professing out of tactical considerations, a "desire for settlement", the racists have not changed their aims. This is shown, for instance, by the fuss being made over the puppet "internal" Namibian parties, which the South Africans intend to present as an alternative to SWAPO. So far, no firm guarantees have been given about cessation of aid to counter-revolutionary gangs.

In their joint declaration, Angola and Cuba demand the complete withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan territory, the implementation in full of the UN Resolution on Namibia, as well as an end to acts of aggression and threats against the People's Republic of Angola on the part of the South African Republic, the United States and their allies. These are the indispensable conditions for securing the independence and vital interests of the peoples in the south of Africa.

JAPAN ALL SET TO ENTER NATO

The present Japanese Government's activity both in the political and military fields pursues a definite goal: to bind its country more closely to NATO's militarist charter. Such is the conclusion reached by the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper. In his foreign-policy statements Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone invariably emphasizes that country belongs to the Western camp. All the talk of "Western bloc membership" and of Japan's "obligations" arising from that boils down to the fact that the Japanese leadership is planning to go beyond the framework of the security treaty with the USA and to establish firm contacts with Western Europe and NATO. The process then of being implanted Japan into the NATO organism is taking an upward turn. In the course of last year the Nakasone cabinet took active measures to establish working contacts with the North Atlantic alliance.

The parliamentary Council for the Comprehensive Security of Japan, the USA and Western Europe, which functions in the Japanese capital, also plays quite an important role in the coordination of the activities of imperialist centres.

USA: GROWING WAVE OF ANTI-SEMITISM

Since the present administration in Washington came to power, not only has there been a significant rise in anti-semitism in the United States, it has also undergone qualitative change, writes Professor S. Ziva in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

In 1980, there were 489 recorded acts of vandalism and cases of physical violence against Jews. Two years later, or half way through Reagan's term, the number of recorded assaults against Jews in the USA had gone up to 829 and included arson, bomb attacks, desecration of graves, as well as physical violence.

The present administration's massive militarist psychosis, which gives rise to a cult of violence and terror, has also brought in the wake of nationwide wave of reactionary and aggressive anti-semitism, as well as other manifestations of racism and chauvinism.

THE PROFIT MOTIVE IN SPACE

Despite the existing agreement with India, the United States has increased threefold the fees for certain information obtained from its satellites, writes SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. Space photographs are of great importance for India, for they make it possible to secure to predict the coming of destructive monsoons 14 to 24 hours before they hit the Indian coast.

Thus, profit is the overriding motive of American capitalism in space too. In order to avoid the even greater expense from making good the damage caused by natural disaster, Washington reasons, the Indians will have to agree to the new exorbitant fees.

It is obvious, however, that it is not only gain that determines the American policies in space exploration. By arbitrarily raising the prices of photographs taken from satellites, Washington wants to deny the developing countries the latest achievements in modern science.

OF INTEREST

Faked fakes for sale

The artist Tom Kalthing died not so long ago in London at the age of 87. He was famous for his skillful imitations of famous paintings by Manet, Cezanne, Renoir and other masters. Many experts were unable to distinguish his works from the famous originals. It remains unknown even today just how many Kalthing paintings exist in collections as originals. The Kalthing paintings have become so popular that some London art shops actually sell fakes of the fakes of the fakes.

VIEWPOINT

BLACKMAIL ON THE REAGAN SCALE

Having adopted the dollar as the universal unit of all measurements, the USA continues to blackmail the international community. It is exactly in this light that the Washington administration's announcement about its intention of leaving UNESCO should be received by the world community. Jean-Pierre Cot, the French representative to UNESCO, told the French daily "Le Monde" that the logic the USA follows with relation to UNESCO would lead in the final account to its leaving all multilateral organizations. The USA likewise warned that the UN also threatened with a "freeze" of the US contribution totalling 363 million dollars unless it mends its ways.

Jean J. Kirkpatrick, the US representative to the United Nations, recently elaborated on this announcement. Speaking before a Senate subcommittee, she recommended that a thorough investigation of UN members' votes be carried out and that the US contribution be made proportional to their "behaviour". The White House has adopted

the same principle in its stick-and-carrot policy with relation to the developing countries. It is reported that Washington experts have identified ten "key international problems" and have analysed UN voting on them. It turns out, writes the "Times of India", that India took an independent position on all ten cases, i.e., one that did not coincide with the Washington line and it therefore drew "zero out of ten" on the White House scale. The same marks were meted out to many other non-aligned countries, including Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Cuba and Ethiopia.

Leaving aside the above-named nations towards which Washington's hostile attitude is well known, the amount of US economic aid given to any non-aligned country will be made strictly dependent on its support of or opposition to the American stance on a particular issue.

The American analyst, Richard Jackson has calculated that in 1982 the non-aligned countries, of which there are over a 100, voted together with the USSR in

Vladimir NAKARYAKOV



HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● THE UST-ILIMSK TIMBER-INDUSTRY COMPLEX IN EASTERN SIBERIA IS INCREASING OUTPUT. The one-millionth tonne of cellulose has been produced there, a part of which is being dispatched to the CMEA countries which participated in the construction of the complex.

● A MIGHTY EXPLOSION OCCURRED AT THE URTACHULSK VIRGIN TRACT OF NAYOI REGION OF UZBEKISTAN (CENTRAL ASIA). It moved more than 100,000 cu m of earth, forming a straight canal which laid the beginning of a 29 km Karakum collector. Plans are underway to use such powerful blasts to lay the main part of a fertile artery which will pass along the territory of three new cotton-growing farms.

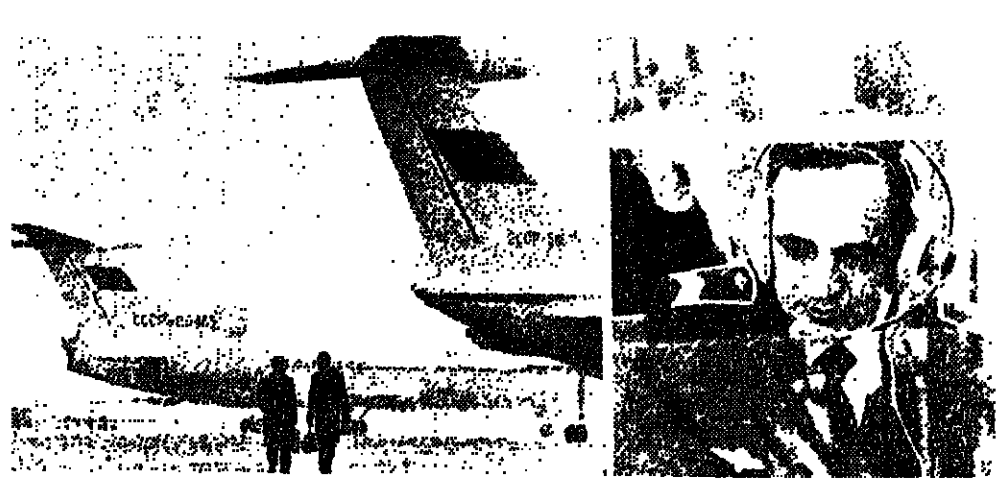
● THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS INCREASING THE FISH RESOURCES OF THE ARAL SEA HAS BEEN MADE BY THE STAFF OF THE INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY OF THE KAZAKH SSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. They released a large number of Black Sea flatfish into the sea which acclimatized and reproduced well.

MAJOR BLAST FURNACE

The construction of the country's largest blast furnace, No. 5, is continuing at the Cherepovets 50 Years of the October Revolution Iron and Steel Plant (its first phase with a capacity of 3.3 million tonnes of pig iron a year will go into operation at the end of 1985).

The blast furnace is nearly 50 metres high, and when construction work is completed it will be more than 100 metres high. But the complex is not unique for its height. It will also

AEROFLOT'S GUIDE NAVIGATORS



Instructor-navigator A. Anisimov (left) and radio operator V. Seryogin after a flight. ● Radio operator N. Kosyak practicing in a language laboratory.

Aeroflot has a special group of airmen who have the word "guide" attached to their job designation. Consisting of navigators and wireless operators, the guide group of the Central Administration of International Air Communications has been in existence for almost 20 years. Their task is to navigate a plane over USSR territory, to provide for a safe flight, and for reliable radio contact and landing. The service is meant for privately-owned planes or planes belonging to companies which do not run regular service to the USSR, and thus lack experience in flying over this country. Among the flights coming into this category are charter flights, carrying private persons or delegations, rescue flights belonging to the medical services of various countries, as well as aircraft delivery flights.

Recently our airmen navigated the Gulf Stream-3 plane piloted by the famous US sports pilot Brook Knapp on her round-the-world

"Flight for World's Children". Soviet guide navigators Alexander Anisimov and Vladimir Zakharov and radio operators Vladimir Seryogin and Nikolai Kosyak, directed Knapp's plane which had flown in from London across Soviet territory to Peking, a total distance of about 9 thousand kilometres.

About 300 flights are made annually by Soviet guide crews.

All Aeroflot guide navigators and radio operators are first-class airmen with long service records, particularly on international lines. They have an intimate acquaintance with flight regulations over both foreign and Soviet territories. Thorough language training allows them to communicate freely with their foreign counterparts, and to explain to them the special features of our landing equipment. In the case of big planes a navigator and radio operator are attached to the crew, or just a navigator if the plane is a small one.

be the country's biggest furnace in terms of production. If today the USSR's biggest blast furnace, No. 9, at the Krivoy Rog V. I. Lenin metallurgical plant has a capacity of 3,000 cu m, the designed capacity of the Chere-

povets blast furnace will be 5,500 cu m. Each day it will produce 12,600 tonnes of pig iron. The furnace must not only be powerful but also economical. The system based on a microcomputer will ensure high

accuracy of control over the basic technological processes with minimum attending personnel. A feedback testing station is being set up for the new blast furnace for the first time.

HUGE CONVEYER FOR SIBERIA

A 15-km-long conveyor for the transportation of coal is soon to go into operation at Enist-Achinsk brown coal basin (Siberia).

An enormous flow of fuel, to 100,000 tonnes per day, is being delivered from the open-pit mine to the power station. The working belts made of specially durable 2-metre-thick steel plates, 8-10 m long, 7,000 tonnes for each, are divided into 100-m-long sections, each equipped with a powerful electric motor and take-up belt. A number of machine-building plants are working on units and parts. A unique conveyor capable of transporting coal at 100 m per minute. It will be built 4-metre-high supports.

The future of the Soviet giant motor works

Production of new model trucks and diesel engines is starting in 1984-1985 at the Motor Works, whose well-known in the USSR are exported to 40 countries of the Soviet and Eastern Europe. It ranks among the country's leading enterprises.

To develop facilities for during tens of thousands of trucks and diesel engines, mechanical-assembly blocks, diesel plant, foundry shops, other projects will be built in the operating plant. The factory on which the new motor works and communications is to be built will cover more than 125 hectares. A new truck with 125 h.p. air-cooled engine has been designed.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit



PAVLOVSK

There once stood on the River Slavyanka two wooden shelters for hunters with funny names "Krik" and "Kruk". In 1777, the Empress Catherine the Great

granted these lands to her son Paul to build a country house there. Pavlovsk was built in two stages: in 1782-1786, a palace



with a flat cupola resting on 64 columns was built to the design of the architect, Cameron.

The second stage began in the 1870s, when this palace became the official summer residence of Emperor Paul I.

After his death, it went to his widow, Maria Fyodorovna. The literary sources often arranged at Pavlovsk were frequented by the distinguished novelists and poets Karazin, Krylov and Zhukovsky.

The Palace-Museum at Pavlovsk is the only architectural monument in the environs of Leningrad to have been fully restored, after World War II, by Soviet restorers.

Open to visitors are the Egyptian and Main vestibules, the Italian, Greek, and Cavalierian halls and the Ballroom, as well as the Great, or Throne, Hall, the Hall of Peace, the Picture Gallery, Rossi's library, Paul's library and other rooms.

An exhibition "Russian 19th-Century Interior" is currently to be seen at the Palace.

Science and technology

FERTILIZER FROM VOLCANOES

Boulders scattered over vast areas which have for many centuries given trouble to farmers are now being put to the service of agriculture. Scientists from the Western Research Centre of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences have compiled agrochemical recommendations on the use of zeolite ores which they have made available to collectors.

Zeolite ore is a mineral of volcanic origin with unusual properties. When exposed to heat it "boils", exuding water which constantly circulates in its dense

network of capillaries. Small additions of crushed zeolite added to the soil together with mineral fertilizer absorb the nutrient matters, which are later returned to the plants without any loss together with the moisture. The porous materials increase the biological activity of the fertile layers of soil improving its aeration and temperature regimen.

Many years of tests have shown that zeolite sand sharply increases the fertility of low-productive sandy soils with yields of grain and vegetables going up by 20 per cent.

In the present five-year plan (1981-1985) it is intended to expand the development of zeolite deposits whose reserves in the Carpathians are practically inexhaustible. The extraction of this useful mineral will proceed without any damage being done to Nature.

Bronze Age Site Found in the Urals

Soviet archaeologists have excavated a site from the Bronze Age in the Southern Urals. When they removed a layer of soil from the mound, they saw a neat row of eight houses. A small row of eight houses. A from the houses to the river. In the houses they found all manner of bronze knives and axes. The archaeologists have established that they were all made some 35 centuries ago.

The people from the village were skilled in pottery making. A cone-shaped pattern for a pot was wrapped in a wet cloth and

a pot was modelled around it. The large well-and-warp pattern of the cloth is distinguishable on the inside walls of each vessel. The outer walls are decorated with scenes or inscriptions. Although what exactly they are has not been revealed yet, neither the ornament nor the pattern are repeated.

In the middle of the second millennium B.C., the nomadic tribes in the South Uralian steppes raised cattle. The breed they kept had no horns. The height of the cows was up to 130 centimetres.

BIO RESEARCH IN SPACE

In December 1983, the USSR conducted a five-day flight using the biological satellite Kosmos 1514 carrying aboard small laboratory animals — rats, guinea pigs, plants and, for the first time, two rhesus monkeys, Abrek and Bion.

The little passengers made a successful return to the laboratories of the Institute of Medical-Biological Problems of the USSR Ministry of Public Health.

At present space biology and medical experts are examining the space voyagers and studying the data obtained during the flight.

OUR STUDENTS FROM ABROAD

The Council for the Affairs of Foreign Students in Moscow reports that nearly 100 thousand students from more than 140 countries are receiving a higher education at Soviet colleges and universities. Nearly two-thirds of them come from the developing countries where the shortage of skilled specialists is particularly acute. The African students are given courses of lectures on such subjects as tropical medicine and land farming in the tropics. Moscow has more foreign students than any other Soviet city. At the Patrice Lumumba People's Friendship University eighty per cent of the students are foreigners. Foreign citizens are taught in this country free of charge, like their Soviet peers.

Roundup of world literature

Nanka Publishers from the USSR have embarked on a nine-volume "History of World Literature" from the earliest written sources to the present day. The first volume already issued spans the period until the dawn of our age. The other volumes will appear during the 1980s. The second volume is a nice introduction to the Middle Ages from the 5th to the 15th centuries. Renaissance is the subject of the third volume. The fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh volumes will cover the period until the late 19th century. The eighth volume deals with world literature from the 1890 till the October Socialist Revolution. The final volume ends with a review of Second World War literature.

Each volume will contain 120 to 150 illustrations and will provide a better idea of world literature as part of our cultural heritage.

VIEWPOINT

SOVIET THEATRE TODAY

Larisa SEDLETSKAYA

Twenty-three years ago at an International Theatre Institute congress held in Vienna it was decided that World Theatre Day should be celebrated on March 27, every year. Its motto is: "Theatre as an Effective Means of Understanding and Strengthening Peace Among Nations".

There are over 600 professional theatres in the Soviet Union, and over the past ten years increasing mention has been made of a theatre boom. Theatres play to full houses not only in Moscow and Leningrad and at other famous theatre centres, but also in many peripheral towns lacking in an established theatre tradition of their own.

What lies behind this phenomenon? What are the new features characterizing our theatre?

First, the appearance of very capable directors who have managed to unite good actors in a well-orchestrated company. For instance, Mark Zakharov's arrival at Moscow's Leninsky Komosol Theatre has been marked by eye-catching, often musical, productions, with highly contemporary themes aimed above all at young audiences. A recent production at the Moscow Art Theatre which has taken on a new lease of life since Oleg Yefremov became director there ten years ago, is Mikhail Shatrov's "This Way We Shall Win" — a play about Lenin — which has broken all box-office records.

Second, the emergence of so-called second stages. These are small auditoriums accommodating audiences of 100-200 attached to a main theatre, whose main function is to give young actors, directors and playwrights a chance to test their abilities and to experiment.

Another feature of present-day theatre is the appearance of many new names in the theatre world — all with an unmistakable approach of their own. These include Anatoly Vasilyev and Valery Tokin, Boris Morozov and Lev Dodin, to name just a few.

And then we come to repertoire which ranges from productions of Russian and foreign classics to modern plays. The themes tackled are also varied. But one of the most remarkable features of present-day repertoire is that half of the three thousand and more plays at present running at Soviet theatres are set in modern times. Our present-day life is approached from various angles: we have plays about industry and life in the countryside, plays dealing with problems of urban morality, historical plays, etc.

Many remarkable theatres have sprung up in the Union republics and here the exchange of directors, composers, and stage designers between companies plays a particularly beneficial role helping to enrich and mutually influence our multinational Soviet theatre.

The Soviet Union maintains cultural links with more than 120 countries. Last year, the festivals of Romanian and Czechoslovak drama held in this country were a success. Drama and theatre art festivals are a regular feature in the cultural life of the socialist countries. Foreign tours are but one form of exchange: plays and production teams are often exchanged too.

Theatre exchange in whatever form helps people to learn more about each other and to understand each other better.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

FOLLOWING INNOVATIVE PATTERNS

The draft reform of the secondary school continues to provide subjects for discussions in the press. Sociologist Yuri Ryutikov writes in the newspaper, SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA about the methods he thinks are best for teaching in modern school.

A child today, and even more so tomorrow, he writes, must be ready for quite new conditions for his psyche and his mind, such as constant nervous and mental tensions, constant retreating and change of occupation. When the early education is versatile and embraces physical, emotional, moral, mental and aesthetic development, it strengthens children's health and increases sharpness of mind and strength of nerves. The author believes that the present volume of knowledge imparted to children at school can be learned in five rather than ten years as is presently the case. This has been confirmed by experiments in new education staged in Bulgaria and in this country.

More time should be given to productive work, sports, and art education. Only these can relieve the pupils and their teachers from being overloaded and untether their creative capacities.

Important beginnings of future school education have begun in different parts of this country. Amonashvili in Georgia and Lyenkov in Moscow have created absolutely new methods for primary education based on games, on children's creative development, and on using upbringing and education. In the countryside, Shchetinin, a teacher working in the Belgorod region, and then in the Kirovograd Region, has created the School of the Year 2000, a complex school which amalgamates general education with productive work and musical and athletic education. Karmenov, principal of this country's only school-laboratory, "The Seagull" in Moscow, has for a long time been teaching children from senior school to do industrial work. Ogorodnikov, a teacher, is creating an essentially new method for teaching music, thanks to which everyone, even those not capable, develop a refined ear for music. Kabalevsky, a composer, is devising a new curriculum of musical education, and Nemensky, an artist, is working on a new curriculum of art education.

Life itself gives birth to completely novel approaches to school and upbringing. They are made up indepen-

dently of each other and in isolation. Yet, almost all of them can tally with each other. They are like seedlings of one root — the root of the school of the future, its first seedlings.

HYDRAULIC POWER ENGINEERING IN 1984

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA writes about the main directions in the development of the hydropower resources in 1984.

The newspaper notes that primarily construction of pumped storage stations in the European part of the country will be speeded up, designed for ensuring reliable, stable and economic performance of the nuclear projects. The second direction is a comprehensive use of the hydropower resources which will allow not only to obtain cheap electricity, but also to redistribute the discharge of the rivers in the interests of other water consumers and users.

In the present year, new generation capacities at the hydro-electric power projects will total at 2.5 million kilowatts. The first power block will be commissioned at the stations still under construction.

Work continues on involvement in the fuel and energy balance of such new renewable sources of energy as solar, geothermal, and wind power and the energy of the tides.

At present, the Single Electric Energy System (SEES) of the USSR is providing electricity to a territory of more than ten million square kilometres, populated by nearly 220 million people. In the next few years, the system will be connected to the energy grids of Central Asia and the Far East.

FOREST IS THE HEALTH OF THE PLANET

Writing in the popular science magazine, ZNANIYE — SILA, a Soviet expert in growing forests, Vladimir Vinogradov, who is President of the Central Council of the All-Russia Nature Protection Society, describes the present-day problems of relations between man and forest.

Among other things, he notes that irretrievable changes in the functioning of the biosphere could very soon occur, if changes are not made in the role of which the forest is being used by man. In view of this, the problem of relations between forest and man is a global issue which immediately concerns most

diverse aspects of the life in society — economics, politics and sociology.

Far from lowering the requirements in timber, the scientific and technological revolution has revealed that man needs forest on an ever greater scale, both as timber and as growing wood. However, the forest today cannot live without man's help, neither can man live without the forest. The direct and reverse links here are obvious.

This country is taking its first steps to have industrial forest plantations. However, this is not enough, Vinogradov thinks. It is necessary to have specially selected types of trees. We need fast growing trees which can give high timber yields in up to ten-thirty years at the most. We need trees with special qualities. At present, the entire industrial forest complex in this country is being transferred to a basically new foundation — continuous and inexhaustible use of forest. In this country, this principle has been backed up by the law, being set out in the "Foundations of Forest Legislation".

Harmony between man and forest will only be possible when the need for maximum of care towards our "green partner" which honestly fulfills its obligations, the people is firmly implanted in everyone's conscience, the author concludes.

WHAT COMES FIRST FOR AN ACTOR?

Gunars Cilinskis, an actor and film director from the city of Riga in Latvia, gives his thoughts on the ideal actor in the MOSKOVSKY KOMSOMOLTS newspaper.

To make every show into a feast for the eye and soul has to be a first priority with every actor. Should this desire vanish, he had better get up and quit. Every actor's desire is to be a first priority with every actor. Should this desire vanish, he had better get up and quit. Every actor's desire is to be a first priority with every actor. Should this desire vanish, he had better get up and quit.

The mediocre actor is not demanding enough of himself, he is without a face in his soul. Mediocrity in art is damaging. A specialist comes to the theatre to live someone else's life; whether good or bad, to suffer, to love or hate. Instead he is confronted by the empty eyes of the mediocre actor. A thousand people have gathered together to experience a feast, instead they feel frustrated. The law of the stage should be: if you achieve no results, you should quit.

